The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4533 號三十三百五千四第 日五十月四年申壬治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 21ST MAY, 1872. 二拜禮 號一念月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

May 20, AUGUSTA REIMERS, North Ger. sch., 202, Reimers, Newchwang 4th May, 5,000 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

May 20, CHOW-FA, Brit. bg., 289, Habekost, Bangkok 20th April, 5,000 piculs Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 20, TELL, North German bark, 350, Petersen, Saigon 9th May, and Cape St. James 10th, 8,000 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 20, RESOLUTION, Brit. sch, 149, Stabell, Saigon 4th May, and Cape St. James 7th, 4,000 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

May 20, ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE, Brit. bk., 639, Gillies, Cardiff 12th January, Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

May 20, H.I.C.M. g-b. SUI-TSING, 180, Capt. Stewart, from Canton 20th May.

May 20, AUGUST FRIEDRICH, North German bk., 367, Nielsen, Bangkok 24th April, 9,000 piculs Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 20, ALPHONSE & NELLE, French bark, 533, Klipsch, Bangkok 24th April, 13,266 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

May 20, VALPARAISO, Amer. ship, 1,249, J. L. Mason, San Francisco 23rd March, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

May 21, ENTERPRISE, Brit. str., 1,006, Lobnitz, London 3rd April, Port Said 18th, Suez 20th, Galle 6th May, and Singapore 14th, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 21, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Hennings, Shanghai 17th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 21, NEDERLANDER ORANGER, Ned. bk., 598, Ghaff, Singapore 14th April, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

May 20, YOT-TUNG, str., for Swatow.
May 20, YESSO, str., for East Coast.
May 20, PHASE, str., for Yokohama.
May 20, BATAVIA, for Saigon.
May 20, MARIA LUZ, for Macao.
May 20, MOONLIGHT, for Bangkok.
May 20, H.I.C.M. g-b. AN-LAN, for Canton.
May 21, CUMBERLAND, for Labuan.
May 21, VANGUARD, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 20TH.

Yesso, str., for East Coast.
Eliza Firth, for Singapore.
Vanward, for Whampoa.
Jubilee, for Manila.
Cap-sing-moon, for Saigon.
Rapid, for Bangkok.
Banlee, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

Per *Enterprise*, str., from London, &c.—Messrs. Lewes, Cryder, Dodwell, Thompson Roberts, Capt. Entwistle, 2 Portuguese and 50 Chinese.

Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast.—Mr and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Derenne, Miss Fullman, Messrs. Foster, Wermouth, Ollard, Forest and Hughes.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
R. C. Rickmers	Cardiff	Sept. 14
Martha Augusta	R. de Janeiro	Nov. 10
Annie Main	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Stavers	Newcastle	Dec. 14
Maria Rickmers	Cardiff	Dec. 15
Lugon	Newcastle	Dec. 16
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Dec. 25
Antipodes	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Menan	Sunderland	Jan. 3
Leanatin	London	Jan. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Jan. 4
Hermon	Liverpool	Jan. 6
T. D. Marshall	Shields	Jan. 9
G. F. Handel	Cardiff	Jan. 16
Alhambra	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Douglas Castle	London	Jan. 18
William Fruing	London	Jan. 20
Jessie Isabel	London	Jan. 26
Hylton Castle	Sunderland	Jan. 26
Earl Dalhousie	Penarth	Jan. 27
Blackwall	Penarth	Jan. 27
Jungfrau	Cardiff	Jan. 28
Henri	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Rath	Sunderland	Feb. 3
Clymene	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Fairy	Shields	Feb. 6
Alexandrina	Penarth	Feb. 6
Benares	Penarth	Feb. 6
Wm. Ritson	London	Feb. 13
Plato	Sunderland	Feb. 13
Cavalier	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Oracle	New York	Feb. 14
Ambassador	Cardiff	Feb. 15
Canopus	London	Feb. 16
Sea Mew	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Everest	London	Feb. 20
Plato	Sunderland	Feb. 20
Warden Law	Sunderland	Feb. 20
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 21
Western Chief	London	Feb. 21
Dragon	London	Feb. 22
Elise	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Benefactor	New York	Feb. 23
Everhard	Cardiff	Feb. 24
Empress	London	Feb. 26
Alhambra	Penarth	Feb. 26
Guinevere	London	Mch. 1
Tyndale	Penarth	Mch. 2
Helena	Sunderland	Mch. 5
Archos	Glasgow	Mch. 6
Cymbeline	Cardiff	Mch. 6
Creswell	Cardiff	Mch. 6
Lochgail	Liverpool	Mch. 6
Prudhoe	Shields	Mch. 6
Channel Light	Cardiff	Mch. 7
Jane Sprott	Penarth	Mch. 7
Irvine	London	Mch. 10
Laura & Gertrude	Penarth	Mch. 12
Nesiton	Boston	Mch. 13
Sarah Wetson	Sunderland	Mch. 14
Florentine	Cardiff	Mch. 15
Kentville	Liverpool	Mch. 16
Selim	Newcastle	Mch. 18
Saturnus	Hamburg	Mch. 18
R. J. Robertson	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Burdwan	London	Mch. 21
Malvern	Newport	Mch. 21
Preciosa	Cardiff	Mch. 22
Yokohama	Cardiff	Mch. 22
Elise	Cardiff	Mch. 23
Midnight	Sunderland	Mch. 23
D. McK. Park	Sunderland	Mch. 23
Loudesborough	Penarth	Mch. 23
Johanne	Cardiff	Mch. 23
Peri	Penarth	Mch. 26
Louisa	Shields	Mch. 26
Monte Rosa	Havre	Mch. 27
Zodiac	Sunderland	Mch. 28
Soolog	Sunderland	Mch. 28
Colombo (s)	London	Mch. 30
Tarquin	Cardiff	Mch. 30
Scotland	Greenock	Mch. 30
Haddington	London	Apr. 2
Europe	Sunderland	Apr. 3
Canopus	Penarth	Apr. 3
Peter	Liverpool	Apr. 4
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	Apr. 4
D. Castle (s)	London	Apr. 5
S. D. Carlton	Penarth	Apr. 5
Charger	Penarth	Apr. 5
Beemah	London	Apr. 8
Veronica	London	Apr. 9
Iwalo	Cardiff	Apr. 9

(*For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.*)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;
Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.
O. C. BEHN, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq., Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq., Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq., Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq., Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.
R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Bank by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direction will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN,
Secretary.

tf 868 Shanghai, 4th May, 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000, DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH, OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES, REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER, HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE, of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Shanghai.

tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Sellios, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. G. F. Wellin, Esq.
A. Jaost, Esq.
E. B. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. W. D. AUTEY has been appointed Acting Manager.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
tf 561 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

CLOSING OF BUSINESS.

THREE DOZEN CARTE DE VISITES $5.

FROM May 1st to 31st, the above REDUCED PRICE will be charged, including taking the negative. The Establishment will *positively* be CLOSED on June 1st for Portraiture.
W. P. FLOYD.
1m 797 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
(Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets,)
ARE NOW OPEN,
FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
PORTRAITS TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.
N.B.—The Photographic Rooms are over the *Daily Advertiser* Office.
E. HIRSFELDT.
tf 738 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY.

THE Undersigned having become MANAGERS of the above Business, all Orders for SOFT BREAD, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, and FLOUR, will in future be received at their Store, and also at the BAKERY, WANCHAI.
MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
7th May, 1872. [24d 852

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.
A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.
LALA ALI,
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. *Secretary.*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, as soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Ocean Steam-ship Company being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accommodate shippers by covering produce at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyds' rules.

	All risks. F. P. A. (with *Canal stranding clause*).	
Tea, Hongkong to London,	32/6°/.	23/.°/.
Silk, do. do.	19/.°/.	

Premiums, *net cash*, at the sight exchange of Bank Drafts on London.
Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 808 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to issue Policies covering Tea and Silk, shipped by steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. and O. S. S. Co. at the following rates of premium, subject to a discount of 15°/.

		With Average.	F. P. A.
From Hongkong to London.	Tea, ...	35/.°/.	25/.°/.
	Silk, ...	20/.°/.	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 809 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.
THE COMPANY NOW RETURNS 15 PER CENT. BROKERAGE ON ALL PREMIUMS CONTRIBUTED.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer Special Inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against MARINE RISK at current rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
3m 812 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date, the following rates of Premium will be charged by the undersigned Agents of the above Company, via Suez Canal to the United Kingdom, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

For first-class full power steamer:

	SILK.	TEA.
	With Average.	*F.P.A. with Canal Grounding Clause.*
From HANKOW,		2½°/.
" SHANGHAI,	1½°/.	1½ "
" FOOCHOW,	1½ "	1½ "
" MACAO,	1½ "	1½ "
" CANTON,	1½ "	1½ "
" HONGKONG,	1½ "	1½ "

Per Mail steamer overland on Silk with average:

From SHANGHAI,	1½°/.	
" CANTON,	1½ "	
" HONGKONG,	1 "	

Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
3m 843 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March 1871.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST,
JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. 1y 634 April 6

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May 3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MARQUES & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 22nd May, 1872, at noon,
At their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of PERFUMERY, consisting of Triple EXTRACTS of FLOWERS, Hair OILS, Perfumed Crystal GRAPES, POMADES DES FLEURS, Transparent and Fancy SOAPS, PERFUME, Routist's and Fancy Perfumery CASKETS and SCENTS, of all descriptions, in Fancy Bottles,
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, comprising Cigar and Glove BOXES, DESKS, TRAYS, TABLES, Tooth POWDER,
&c., &c., &c.,
And,
8 Hhds. Draught PORTER, and Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
940 Hongkong, 21st May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JAPANESE WARE.

AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 22nd day of May, 1872, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M.—
An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE and BRONZES.
Also,
A nice Assortment of Bohemian VASES, of every description.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
924 Hongkong, 17th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) on
SATURDAY,
the 25th May, 1872, at 4 P.M.,
on board—
The *A* 1 German Bark
"*ELSE,*"
of 6,500 Picals carrying capacity, well found in Spars, Sails, and running Gear, newly coppered last year, and throughout in splendid order.
For particulars of inventory, apply to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.'s, the Captain on board, or to the undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid after the fall of the Hammer, the remainder after completing transfer, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Vessel at purchaser's risk after the sale.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
916 Hongkong, 18th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BREMNER, Esq., H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.
At H. M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising:—
IRON, Old Wrought.
Old ROPE.
BAGS, CANVAS.
Brass SHIVERS for Blocks.
Old Iron CASKS.
" HOOPS.
Old STEEL.
" BUNTING.
" GLASS, LEATHER, &c.

Salt BEEF.
FLOUR.
CHOCOLATE.
CASKS, CASES, BAGS, &c.

FLANNEL.
Cotton DRILL.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
About 10 Tons Old COPPER.
10 " " METAL.
and 50 " of 3/8, 5/8, and 3/16 New Iron Boiler PLATES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
867 Hongkong, 10th May, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS
DENTIST,
7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

WE have this day established ourselves at Amoy, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
DODD & Co.
2m 849 Amoy, 1st May, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, notice of dissolution of which was given in the public papers, dated the 9th March, 1872, has this day been renewed, and the business will be carried on as heretofore at the premises, No. 96 and 98, Queen's Road Central, under the style or firm of "M. & E. ULMANN."
MORIS ULMANN,
EMANUEL ULMANN.
825 Hongkong, 4th April, 1872.

MR. ERNST FUNFGELD is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
GRUN & Co.
tf 612 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT is authorized to sign our firm from this date.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 608 Swatow, 30th March, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PEM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.
HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.
tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

MR. H. J. SMITH and Mr. F. RAPP have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st September, 1871.
E. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 613 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.,

HAVE landed, ex French Mail Steamer, the following Choice GOODS, direct from Paris:—
MILLINERY.
FLOWERS.
COSTUMES.
Plain and Figured GAUZE DE CHAMBRAYS.
Black do.
Guipure TUNIC, in China Grass.
White Satin SLIPPERS.
French Kid GLOVES.
Lace FICHUS. Muslin BODIES, &c.
And,
Ex British Steamer *Sea Gull,*—
Bordered Holland COSTUMES.
BRILLIANTS, &c.
Choice WOOLLENS.
Boys' and Gentlemen's Straw HATS, in new Shapes.
White DUCKS and DRILLS.
tf 923 Hongkong, 17th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A VERY Handsome Thoroughbred Young Thibet DOG, about 23 inches high, Black and Tanny Points, and a good Watch Dog. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 880 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

HONGKONG RICE MILLS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken over the premises heretofore known as the WEST POINT RICE MILLS, and the spacious Godowns attached thereto; and having added the most approved Machines for cleaning and polishing Rice, is prepared to fill orders for all descriptions and qualities of cleaned and polished Rice at short notice. Special attention will be given to selecting and perfectly cleaning Rice for the California and Australian markets.

The business will be carried on under the firm and style of BATTLES & Co.
WM. WARD BATTLES.
tf 559 Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

TO BE LET.

With immediate possession.

THE Upper Part of that Large and Commodious HOUSE, No. 6, Pottinger Street, (opposite the Hotel d'Europe) commanding a splendid view of the Harbour, and comprising in all Six Rooms.
For particulars, apply to
J. CROSBY,
6, Pottinger St.
tf 917 Hongkong, 16th May, 1872.

GODOWN TO LET.
Apply to
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.
7d 897 Hongkong, 15th May, 1872.

TO LET.

HOUSE—No. 41, Wyndham Street. Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 856 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 8, in Aberdeen Street. Rent moderate. Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 857 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

GODOWNS and OFFICE to be let.
SHARP & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
tf 819 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

TO LET,

From the 1st of June next.

THAT commodious and well known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER'S house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.
For particulars, apply at *No. 10, Lyndhurst Terrace.*
tf 737 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR.
tf 311 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid through-out. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872

TO LET,

(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,

With possession on 1st January.

THE PREMISES in Queen's road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELHASS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

Intimations.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, TO-DAY, May 21st, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, passed at an Extraordinary Meeting held May 7, 1872.

RESOLVED,—That the qualification for the Office of Director shall be reduced from One Hundred Shares to Twenty-five, and that Clause 82 of the Articles of Association be amended and read as follows:—

82. No person shall be eligible to the Office of Director unless he be the holder of at least Twenty-five Shares, and shall have held the Shares at least one month next preceding the day of election.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
14d 854 Hongkong, 21st May, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Adjourned Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, TO-DAY, May 21st, 1872, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proceeding with the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
9d 883 Hongkong, 21st May, 1872.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

MEMBERS of the above Club are requested to attend a General MEETING, to be held THIS EVENING, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock, in the Gymnasium, Wyndham Street.
6d 913 Hongkong, 21st May, 1872.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 1st of May next, until further notice, the hour of departure of the Steamer for Macao on SATURDAYS will be 3 o'clock P.M., for the convenience of passengers.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 788 Hongkong, 27th April, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 814 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date a BONUS of 20 per cent on amount of Premia will be allowed to all Contributors; such Bonus to be deducted at once, whenever payment of Premia is to be made.
No Policy fee will be charged. Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at the current rates of Premium to the extent of $50,000, on buildings or on goods stored therein.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents
3m 879 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"YANGTSZE,"
A. Corner, Master, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3d 941 Hongkong, 21st May, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"AGANTHA,"
will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLY

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(Designed expressly for this Work),

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
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Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

HONGKONG, 22nd January, 1872.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.32.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 21ST, 1872.

An article, which we extract elsewhere from the *N. C. Daily News*, concerning the apathy of the Community of Hongkong will doubtless be read with much interest. It contains many home truths, which have long formed the subject of notice in this place, and which it now seems are attracting attention at neighbouring ports. That Hongkong is as a rule apathetic about public matters can scarcely be denied by its staunchest supporter; but a peculiar consideration arises in connection with the circumstance in the fact that a large number of the residents in Hongkong are at times denizens of Shanghai, and, indeed, that many of them are as much in the one place as in the other. Is there, then, something peculiar about the atmosphere of Hongkong which at once deprives people of their energies? as if not, how comes it that the people who are active in the one place are found, with few exceptions, to be the very reverse in the other? A great deal is commonly put down to the climate, and perhaps this has something to do with it; but still even this supposition will scarcely account for the matter altogether, as we find more public activity in many places where the climate is much more trying than it is in Hongkong. There would seem, however, to be something in the moral atmosphere which brings about the apathy complained of. Before people will ever take a sustained interest in public matters, they must be to some extent practically concerned in them and identified with them; and this end can only be secured where the public at large have some voice in their own government. Where everything is cut and dried and done by the official classes, it is not to be expected that the public will take great pains to inform themselves regarding matters of general interest. There is but very little encouragement to take this trouble when the utmost that is likely to result from it is the opportunity of making a few remarks at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, where they may attract attention or may not. Even when they do elicit some interest, it is more than likely that it will die out long before any steps are taken to bring the measures proposed into anything like active form. This want of a business and useful aim in the public discussion is quite sufficient to make it repulsive, as if there is one thing of which the large mass of people tire sooner than another, it is talk ending in nothing practical. A similar cooling effect is of necessity produced upon the Press, which is one of the great means of keeping up an interest in public affairs. Matters are discussed and rediscussed for months and years before any results of all the comments become visible. It may be, after some serious defect such as the state of the Police Force has been hammered at for two or three years, that something like a move is made towards its amendment, but even then the public has very little to do in the matter, and those who concern themselves get very little thanks for their pains. Hardly anybody even knows that they have taken pains at all. So many hours are spent on a commission, and in the course of a year or two a blue book may or may not be issued, containing a portion of the proceedings; but this is the utmost credit that is gained for all the trouble taken. In other matters very much the same kind of thing occurs; and the result is that in Hongkong we lack the very element of public life, namely, publicity. If a man finds that when he makes his propositions or speeches at the recognised public assembly, be it a Legislative Assembly or only a ratepayers' meeting, his remarks attract attention, and that he acquires a certain amount of importance, consideration, and influence, he feels that he has a reward for his efforts in a direction which people are naturally disposed to value. These effects are an incentive to further interest and exertion, and the public reap the advantage of his thought and attention. The notices in the papers, and the little excitement of criticisms, all tend to keep interest of this kind alive, and even a certain personal element—favourable, of course, as well as unfavourable—which attaches to public life, has its use in fixing attention on those who are concerned in local affairs. This element is greatly wanting in Hongkong, and must be so in the absence of popular representation or some suitable substitute for it; and the kind of apathy which is likely to be engendered by its absence cannot but spread to other than purely administrative matters. This, we think, is really the explanation of the absence of interest in what is going on which is so conspicuous; and it was, therefore, with great pleasure that we recently noticed signs that the public discussion of important matters will be encouraged. Nothing will tend more to give life and energy to the place, and to bring out a great deal of talent, which for the want of such stimulant must of necessity lie dormant. Something in the form of public life is in fact a necessity in the present day everywhere, and is especially so in communities largely composed of members who have been used, under their own free systems of government, to take part in the administration of their respective countries, and in a more direct way of the local affairs of the places at which they reside.

A meeting of the members of the Gymnasium took place yesterday, as a preliminary to the amalgamation of the four recreation Clubs, namely, the Boat Club, the Gymnasium, the Cricket Club and the Swimming Bath, which was mentioned some time ago as being under contemplation. The members of the Gymnasium elected Messrs. Strack and Holliday to represent them in carrying out the scheme. There will be a meeting this evening, at which the same proposition will be laid before the members of the Boat Club, and the other Clubs will then be invited to join in a similar manner. The scheme seems likely to be very beneficial to recreation and sport in Hongkong, and we trust it may be attended with every success.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 18th May, 1872.

Marshal Bazaine has been made prisoner.

The new Constitution has been rejected by a majority of 4,977 votes, the Catholic Cantons being adverse.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The opinion of the American press is that the opposition of the democratic anti-Grant Senators to the supplementary articles will be modified, owing to the general desire for a settlement.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 20th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

A painter employed at the new Chinese theatre, Taipingshan, appeared to charge a man named Ross, with assaulting him with a stick, cutting him across the back, without provocation. Complainant shewed a mark on his back.

Mr. D. R. Caldwell appeared as witness for the defendant, and stated that owing to some difficulty arising between the contractor and the proprietor, he went to the new theatre at 6 p.m. with a lawyer's letter, and gave orders for the contractors to leave the premises, as they had not fulfilled their contract. He remained there some time, and he had it settled between them and the contractors that they would leave; the carpenters and the bricklayers did leave, but the painters being at their breakfast, said they would go. The defendant had been watchman there for some time. He left word with them to see all clear, and if refusal was made to mention it to the police, and he would be responsible for their being turned out; after that he was astonished to hear that the Europeans was locked up, instead of the parties who caused the trouble.

The foreman painter, called for complainant, stated the complainant was employed at the theatre yesterday, he was in the upper part and was called down to take his meals, when the defendant struck him. In answer to Mr. Caldwell, witness said the carpenters did not go away, they were on the ground floor. The parties who employed him were not there, and he did not receive orders to leave off work by him, nor did he promise to do so

Sheik Moosdeen, a watchman at the theatre at night, stated there were 250 men, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters armed with stones, bamboos, &c., and they attempted to strike the defendant, who was there alone, some of them did strike him. The noise commenced by defendant saying to them, "Come down, leave off work." The Chinese said to him, "who are you?" and they all cried out "Tab, tab," and they surrounded him. Witness went to his assistance, the Chinese struck defendant, and then he struck him; is sure defendant did not first strike complainant. Complainant got his marks by running away from the police who came, falling on some bamboos.

Defendant said if he did strike the complainant it was in self-defence, and he was justified in doing it, as he was overwhelmed by thirty men by bamboos and stones.

Defendant was fined 5 cents.

THEFT.

The landlord of house No. 40, Hillier-street, appeared to charge the occupant of said house with stealing from over the door a sunshade, valued $10. Complainant stated he gave defendant notice to quit the house, and had some difficulty in getting him out of the house, had to summon him also at the Summary Jurisdiction Court. One day a barber told him the sunshade had been removed, and he asked where defendant had removed to, and was shown East-street, and on arriving at the house saw his sunshade lying down. He told defendant he must put up again, and defendant refused, saying it was his own property. He then gave defendant into custody. Defendant had not paid his rent for some time, the sub-tenants of the defendant had paid complainant by the request of Mr. Barrington.

Defendant said the sun-shade was his own, he put it up, it got blown down, and was broken. The barber got it mended, and they paid for it jointly.

The barber, called, gave evidence of the sunshade being made by himself, and he gave it to the landlord in lieu of rent $10; said there had been one before, but it was blown down and completely broken; the present one was a new one, wholly paid for by himself.

Another barber was called, who testified to seeing the defendant take it down, and take it toward East Street.

Defendant persisted in claiming the sunshade, but as he could produce no evidence of his purchase of same, was sent to fourteen days' hard labour.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

A seaman named T. Sullivan, of the American ship *Congress*, was charged by a chair coolie, Ly-a-sing, with assaulting him in the street, and taking his hat away also. Complainant said he called a constable, and he struck him also.

P.C. No. 657 corroborated last witness's statement, and defendant acknowledged that he might have done it, as he was drunk, thereon defendant was fined $1 for getting drunk, and $1 for assaulting the police.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

P.C. No. 691 charged a Chinese coolie with the unlawful possession of a copper-plate, valued 60 cents, and trying to sell same in Lower Lascar Row, where when asked about it he denied the ownership of the plate, but when near the station he acknowledged the plate was his own.

Defendant said he bought the plate from a hawker of old bottles, but could not produce him, and was, therefore, fined $1 for unlawful possession.

GAMBLERS' WATCHMAN.

P.C. 105 charged a Chinese watchman to a crowd of thirty gamblers in Market-street, Taipingshan, with carrying on his vocation on Sunday in that locality. Complainant stated he saw him on Saturday also, but could not get hold of him, as he went into a house.

Defendant denied the charge, said he was a water coolie.

Fined $5, or one month's hard labour.

NO LICENCE.

Two hawkers of beam-curd were fined 50 cents each, for carrying on their vocation in d'Aguilar-street without licences.

A QUEER CHARGE.

A seaman named H. Boatman, of the barque *Harbottle*, charged a sampan man with striking him on the head with a bamboo at the Canton Wharf, and taking his bundle of new clothing, just bought, valued $7, and making off in a sampan round the wharf. He could not identify the defendant in the dock as the one, as he was drunk.

Corporal Williams and P. C. Perkins stated they were coming along the Praya, and saw the complainant with the defendant, and he accused defendant of stealing his bundle of clothing, a small boy then came along with a lump at 7 o'clock, when complainant charged him.

The boatman was discharged.

STREET CRIES, &c.

P.C. 531 charged a hawker of miscellaneous articles with crying out his wares in Caine-road, and with hawking without a licence. Fined $2.

OPIUM COLOURED BRANDY.

Chinese Constable 256 charged a Chinese under the following circumstances, stating he was going along Square-street, and seeing defendant appeared bulky, he asked him what he had there, when he answered nothing, but on being closely questioned said he had some wine. He searched him, and under his jacket were three Hennessey's bottles, labelled and filled with some coloured samshu.

Defendant said some friends gave it to him, as medicine wine.

Fined $10, or two months' hard labour.

CIVILISED JAPANESE.

Sergeant Johnson, No. 56, charged two Japanese seamen, named Juta and Khugro, with getting drunk; the first flourishing a small sword about in a brothel, No. 76, and striking one of the inmates. The second defendant made a noise, because he refused to let him come into the house.

First defendant was fined $3, and the second defendant was discharged.

A FIGHT FOR PLACES.

Two chair-coolies in the Queen's Road Central got to fighting about a position for their chairs, each claiming the stand. One Tang-a-kap got so much exasperated that he threw a stone at the other, Low-a-wong, cut him, and had to be sent to the hospital. Defendant was fined $3.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

STEALING A GOLD RING.

Moosdeen Khan, Police Sergeant No. 660, and interpreter to the charge-room, was again brought up, and remanded again to the 21st, this day.

ALLEGED OFFENCE ON CHINESE TERRITORY AGAINST THE LAWS OF CHINA.

Lew-a-tum, the sickly looking boy charged by the Chinese Authorities with the robbery of silk from a boat in Chinese territory, and murder of three men, was again brought forward, and no witnesses yet appearing, was further remanded until the 27th instant.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

P.C. 167, charged a stone cutter named Lee-a-sam with destroying a great number of head stones in the Chinese cemetery at Soo-koom-poo, on the 18th instant.

Case was remanded till the 27th instant.

A NUISANCE.

Mr. William Moore Gilison, residing in Bonham-Road, appeared to charge four Chinese with being on his premises, contrary to orders posted up that no strangers are allowed on the place. The first, second, and fourth being servants to other gentlemen, were called upon to give security in one householder $25, to be forthcoming for the next three months; the third defendant, having been in gaol before, was remanded to the 27th instant.

STREET GAMBLING.

Two district watchmen, Nos. 8 and 14, caught the manager of a game of "Fantan" being played in First Street, Seyingpoon, by a crowd of Chinese.

Defendant, Yun-a-sing, of course denied the charge, but was nevertheless sent to three months hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

OLD WOMEN'S FIGHT.

District watchman No. 5 charged a servant man named Lai-a-choy, and four married women named Chun-a-hu, Ng-a-see, Foong-a-yu, and Wong-a-kew, with fighting and creating a disturbance respecting a money loan.

Defendants admitted they had a dispute about a debt, and each blamed the other for creating the fight. Fined 50 cents each.

ASSAULT.

The head servant to Judge Ball charged one of his employer's chair-coolies with abusing and assaulting him. Complainant said his employer told him to get his chair cleaned; he told the defendant Lan-a-on to do it, and he turned round angry, and began to abuse him, told him he was saucy, and then struck him with one of the carrying poles.

The other chair-coolie, Ping-ah-poon, called, said the last witness told defendant to clean Judge Ball's chair, and he made answer he had cleaned Mrs. Ball's, and he should get one of the other coolies to clean the other chair. They had an altercation, abused each other, and came to blows. He believed, defendant struck the first blow.

The defendant made some excuse, and was fined $5.

BURGLARY.

The man Ling-kum-yon, a watchman, charged by Mr. Norton with suspicion of being concerned in the attempted burglary on his premises at Morrison Hill, was again brought forward, and as the rope threw great suspicion on the defendant by its being found on the premises the defendant was watching, he was ordered to find security in two householders, $50 each, to be forthcoming for the next three months.

A great number of other minor cases, such as no passes, no lights, no licences, street cries, drunks, and nuisances occupied the Court, having no interest in them. They were disposed of in fines of from 25 cents to $2 fine, as the merit of each case demanded.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I really don't see what the Government have to do with our education any more than with our food. If our beef is not as tender as we could get it at home, that is no reason for the Government starting a butchery speculation. Those who must have good beef had better go home, and those whom it does not suit to go home for beef must take what they can get, and be thankful.

We have schools here, and those who are not satisfied with them naturally balance the expense of the children's homeward voyage against the advantage of a home education over a Hongkong one. The thing is perfectly simple, and exists all over the world. Even at home, if a poor man does not like the quality of the education provided for his children at a penny a week, he does not ask the Government for means to send him to a better school. He does the best he can according to his means. Similarly, those who cannot afford to send their children home from Hongkong, ought to be content with what they can get here at a smaller expense, if they think they are paying too dearly for what they get, how is it that some private speculator does not come into the market and reduce the profits to a fair remuneration. We have plenty of private butchers, and if we have only a few schools of any sort it must be because more are not required.

Yours faithfully,

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1872.

A Mississippi girl who was graduated at a Northern boarding-school two years ago, has since taken to farming, and the results the end of the first year were eight banks of potatoes, six hundred bushels of corn, and $969 in cash after all expenses were paid.

It is said that four hundred men are to be immediately discharged from the Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The army estimates for the ensuing year show a reduction on the item of wages for this department alone of £50,000, as compared with the amount voted last year.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—The number of persons sentenced to death for murder in England, in 1871, was 13—11 men and two women. Four of the men were executed; the sentence on the others was commuted to penal servitude for life. Neither of the women was executed; each of them was convicted of drowning her child. One of the women died in the same month in which she was convicted. In the preceding year (1870) 12 men and three women were sentenced to death for murder; and four men and one woman (Margaret Waters) were executed.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From a London Correspondent.)

LONDON, 12th April, 1872.

There is rather a large assortment of salient topics of interest just now, the respective titles of each depending entirely on taste and predilection.

FRANCE.

As far as Foreign affairs are concerned, the development of French policy is, I fancy, the most important topic. The *Daily Telegraph*, in an elaborate article, declares that M. Thiers is bent on taking immediate steps to avenge the late defeats, that he has an army well organised and equipped, all living in huts, to the number of half a million of men, with arrangements in active progress for large reserves. The *Telegraph* further declares on the "highest authority" that Prince Bismarck is determined to put his foot on this movement, before it comes to a head—but the question arises whether it has not already assumed that shape. The recuperative powers and the resources of France are enormous, and, I should say, if Bismarck makes any demands, which the treaty does not justify him in doing, of the nature hinted at by the *Telegraph*, that French susceptibilities would become sufficiently irritated to render defiance inevitable. It is certain that M. Thiers has entered upon active negociations with the view of accelerating the evacuation of those parts of France which are still occupied by German troops—and it is equally certain that although the question of the payment of the balance of the indemnity will not be allowed to form a plea of rejection, that Prince Bismarck views the proposals made with disfavor. With half a million of men in huts, ready to take the field—in fact, in the field—with the excessive irritation caused by the occupation of their territory by the invader—and with the thirst for vengeance which must animate every Frenchman when he sees a chance of obtaining it, I cannot believe that a domineering policy will avert a catastrophe. You may depend upon it, these considerations caused the late visit of the Queen to Germany, the Prince of Wales and Prince Charles to Rome. No doubt, the rumoured alliance between Germany and Italy, is well founded. Clearly M. Thiers feels that England is a lion in his path, by reason of her strength in the Mediterranean, rendering Italy formidable, if not secure. Not only regarding the denunciation of the Treaty has he displayed an element of the "continental system" against British interests which the First Napoleon so blindly cherished, but he has allowed all sorts of irritating annoyances to crop up, if he has not encouraged them. Whilst French communists were in effect banished to England in a destitute condition by the thousand, a rigid system of passports was introduced into France, not only rigorous and exacting, but extortionate. This led to such sharp remonstrance that a relaxation and a remedy is promised. Then, again, the denounced treaty allows exemption from dues of vessels arriving in ballast, which the French render *sur lest*. This expression has been twisted into *sur l'est*, coming from the East, and vessels in ballast have been squeezed shamefully. I should think Bismarck, with Metz and Strasburg in his hands, might safely play a waiting game, making suitable alliances. I do not place much reliance on the *Daily Telegraph*, but really it seems to me that the whole drift of M. Thiers's conduct presents a strong corroboration of the views of that sensational and insincere journal.

SPAIN.

The Spanish elections do not seem to have gone so strongly in favor of Government as was expected or first reported. The first estimate was a hundred majority—this dwindled down to thirty, and even that number seems doubtful. There have been Carlist risings, but of a trifling nature only. I do not understand Spanish politics, but I think Amadeo at the head of an army would shine and develop Spanish glory.

THE "ALABAMA" TREATY.

The *Alabama* question is jogging along. The British view of the treaty seems to be gaining ground in the United States. Cyrus Field advocates it, and he published a letter he had received from Mr. Bright, which the London papers reproduce. Mr. Bright takes the British view and administers some hard knocks. He says England will never go into court on a case for money damages, which if decided against her, she will never pay; he complains of sharp practice and an absence of statesmanship, and asks if the Presidential election has any bearing on the case.

A special telegram from New York communicates the introduction of a resolution into the House of Representatives proposing a waiver of the indirect claims set forth in the American "Case," conditionally upon an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute between England and the United States. The preamble of the resolution asserts that the submission of the indirect claims was contrary to the meaning of the Treaty. The resolution is, therefore, if I correctly apprehend its purport, simply declaratory. It does not make any new proposal; but affirms the sense in which the Treaty is understood by its author and by such supporters as he may find. It is satisfactory to find that this understanding is identical with that which prevails here. A resolution proposed is not, of course, a resolution passed. What action the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred, or the House at large, may take upon the motion, remains to be seen. But the fact that it has been proposed is one among many signs that the interpretation of the Treaty, which is universal in England, is general in the United States. The testimony of the press, with some intelligible exceptions, and of many of those individual Americans who best represent the culture, the statesmanship, and the legal knowledge of the country, shows that the tone and substance of that part of the American Case which deals with the indirect claims is repudiated by the good sense of the people.

HOME AFFAIRS.

As for home affairs, the agricultural laborers' strike should, I think, hold the first place. The men must carry the day. As the Fenian movement caused the disestablishment of an Alien church in Ireland, and placed the land there at the disposal of those to whom God gave it, namely, those who were born on it, so must this agricultural laborers' strike lay bare the iniquity of our land laws, which promote the hoarding of land for the grazing of deer and preserving of game, whilst the children of the soil grin starving through the railings. In the House of Commons last Tuesday, a motion was introduced on the subject of entail, which it was supposed would pass through an ephemeral process and die like a chrysalite. It provoked a four hours' discusion. It was well introduced; it was sustained on all hands with rare competence; it induced Mr. Disraeli to declare that the matter must be seriously considered; and it was concluded by Mr. Gladstone, with the expression of his conviction that "the entire subject of entail, settlement, and limited ownership of land demands the early and serious consideration of Parliament." These features of the discussion will be generally regarded as denoting that the Land Question has made a real advance in the Legislature, and has acquired a position which it will not lose until something be done towards its practical solution. The present state of the law keeps estates in the hands of their legal owners long after they have ceased to be in a position to fulfil the duties of landlords. The fact is notorious; there is scarcely a neighbourhood without some large estate, the rents of which are taken by an owner whose proprietorship is almost nominal. The property is encumbered, weighed down with the load of successive charges, and the so-called proprietor is in the receipt of an income barely sufficient for the wants of himself and his family. Such a person cannot apply to the land that capital for the want of which it languishes, neither can he bring the estate into the market, where it would find an improving owner, as the public interest requires. The state of the law under which an owner may have only a life estate in his land, is directly inimical to the improvement of the soil. It may happen that such a person has a large family to provide for; and unless his property is very large, or has extraneous resources, he can only do so by refraining from expending capital upon the land. This is passing every day under the eyes of lawyers, tenants, and the public, in most of our counties. It is no answer to this representation that certain great estates are maintained in a high state of prosperity under the present system. There are individuals and families whose inherent virtues make them superior to all systems; but the various tendencies of those systems, as exhibited in their ordinary working, may be none the less apparent. Numerous large landed proprietors and representatives of aristocratic families expressed their conviction in the necessity of a change.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. His official duties will be performed *ad interim* by Judge Johnston.

The *Spectator* has been severely called to account by some more of its radical readers for having dared to assert that external marks of dignity by dress and titles are not merely desirable, but necessary. The article was admirable, closely reasoned, and conclusive to all minds not possessed by the democratic desire to depress whomsoever is in anywise distinguished above his fellows. It is worthy of remark that the "leveller," as he calls himself, seeks for quality, not by lifting up, but by pulling down. His zeal is given for the reducing to his own level of all who are above himself; he will not labour to raise to his own grade those who are below him; thus proving that he is inspired by envy and jealousy, and not by philanthropy.

(To be continued.)

NINGPO.

(Courier.)

During the Shanghai Races we were as usual favored with a host of Shanghai excursionists in search of ozone. Some sought it in yachts and boats, threading the mazes of the islands outside; others in rambling over the "bowes and knowes" of Snowy Valley; while others still explored the latent beauties that surround the Lakes. Now they are all returned to begin the serious work of the season, and we turn resolutely and hopefully to the same task.

Report says that the Tucsan people have defied their officials regarding their salt arrangements, and have placed their women in the front ranks of the opponents, through which the officers will have to go before any can reach the ringleaders.

It is said that Ping-Suey Teas will be high this season, as the hill growers near Shao-Shing are holding out for a rise of 30 per cent. over last year's prices. The cold delaying and lessening the first crop, and the large increase in the number of firing-houses, makes the competition for the first-chop in the market very great.

CHINKIANG.

(Ibid.)

The question in reference to the obligatory shipment within a limited period, of Chinese produce brought from the interior under Transit Pass, is not yet definitely settled, but it seems likely that the Foreign Ministers at Peking will admit the Chinese construction of the Treaty in this respect. Their argument is that, if they attempted to enforce a contrary view, the Chinese Government would have ground for complaint that privileges of internal transit for Chinese produce were demanded for foreigners which were not possessed by the natives. But if the regulations of the native trade are arbitrary and oppressive why should foreigners be saddled with them? Why not insist that foreigners should be unshackled, and urge on the Chinese Government the duty of removing the shackles from its own subjects?

TIENTSIN.

(Courier.)

The arrival of Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy, from his winter quarters at Pong-ting-foo, has given a general impetus to Chinese life around us. But much of the country is still covered by the autumn floods, and many poor creatures are dying from want. Mr. Mollwraith, for many years connected with the Chinese Arsenal at Shanghai, has just returned from a visit to that port, bringing with him his family, who lately arrived from Scotland. Mr. Mellwraith has succeeded Mr. Meadows as Superintendent of the Arsenal here, and has concluded an engagement of some years with Li Hung-chang, who has long known him. A considerable extension of the works is contemplated.

ADDRESS OF THE SHANGHAI COMMUNITY TO MR. SEWARD.

SHANGHAI, 6th May, 1872.

G. F. SEWARD, Esq.,
U. S. Consul-General, Shanghai.

Sir,—We cannot allow you to leave our community without asking you to receive the very sincere expression of our regret of your departure, and assuring you of our high appreciation of the services you have rendered Shanghai generally.

As Senior Consul, you have laid us under deep obligations by the manner in which you have presided at our Public meetings, by the tact and ability with which you have reconciled the various difficulties continually arising in a community of mixed nationalities, and by the energy and firmness with which you have forwarded the public interests committed to your care, and we, one and all, feel that the constitution which is gradually growing up among us owes much, even more than can yet be clearly expressed, to the honest interest and indefatigable attention you have given to it.

And, as a public man, the numerous institutions established among us are equally indebted to you for the readiness with which you have at all times responded to the calls they have made on your time and attention, and for the efficient support you have cheerfully rendered them whenever needed.

As we conceive it to be more in accordance with your feelings to do so, we have preferred to allude thus briefly to your work among us to entering into detail of your varied labours, and again tendering you our best thanks for the manner in which you have performed it, we take leave of you with every feeling of esteem and regard, trusting that at no distant time we may again welcome you back to Shanghai.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,

L. VIGNALI, *Consul-General d'Italie, Actuellement doyen du Corps Consulaire.*
JOHN DENT, *Chairman, Municipal Council.*
F. B. JOHNSON, *Chairman, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.*
And over two hundred other Residents.

The above Address was forwarded to Mr. Seward enclosed in the following letter from M. Vignali, Mr. Seward's successor as Senior Consul.

SHANGHAI le 11th May, 1872.

Monsieur et cher Collègue,

A l'occasion de votre rentree en Amerique le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai a l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien agreer l'adresse ci-jointe comme expression des profonds sentiments d'estime, d'affection, et de reconnaissance qui l'animent envers vous.

Recevez, Monsieur et cher Collègue, les assurances de ma haute considération,

(Signed) L. VIGNALI, *Consul-Général d'Italie, Actuellement doyen du Corps Consulaire.*

A Monsieur G. F. Seward, Consul-Général des Etats Unis d'Amérique, Shanghai.

DRAWBACKS.

(Courier.)

The following letter, addressed by the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to the Chambers of Hongkong, Foochow and Hankow, on the subject of Drawbacks for Duty-paid Foreign Goods carried coastwise, has been handed to us for publication:—

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 10th May, 1872.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—
(Hankow),
(Hongkong),
(Foochow).

SIR,—On the 12th March I addressed a letter, a copy of which I annex, to the Senior Consul referring to the inconvenience which the Mercantile and Steam Shipping interests of Shanghai sustain by the Customs' Regulations with regard to exemption certificates on duty-paid goods, re-exported to Treaty ports, and requesting the assistance of the Consular body to obtain from the Chinese Authorities such a modification of these Regulations as would admit of the Certificates in question being granted without the requirement by the Customs from the applicants for them of particulars regarding the dates and modes of importation, which it is frequently impossible to furnish. I have been informed by the Senior Consul that in reply to a communication on this subject the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs has stated that the particulars above referred to are not necessary for the protection of the Revenue, but that so long as it is within the option of the re-exporter to obtain either a drawback or an exemption certificate it will be incumbent upon the Customs, for the sake of the public accounts, to insist upon detailed information being furnished.

This option is not a privilege conferred by Treaty, but is one which was granted by the Custom-house authorities, at the instance of the Mercantile Body, some years ago; and I am informed that Mr. Hart will undertake to to make the necessary representations for which to the Tsung-li Yamen in favour of the modifications for which the Chamber has applied, if the Chamber, on its part, will take upon itself to state that the issue of drawbacks on the re-exportation of foreign duty-paid goods to Treaty ports is no longer required by general mercantile interests.

I have the honour to request you to be so good as to inform me if, in the opinion of your Chamber, the permission to obtain drawbacks on the re-exports to Treaty ports is of any practical value to the Coast Trade.

At this port drawbacks are rarely, if ever, applied for; and exemption certificates appear to provide the simpler and more effective method of franking duty-paid foreign goods re-exported to Treaty ports.

As the modification of the rules which this Chamber asks for, and which it is probable the Customs authorities will grant, in exchange for the concession on our part of the privilege of drawbacks, will confer a great boon upon shipping agents and re-exporters at this place, it will be satisfactory to learn that the interests which you respresent will not be prejudiced by the proposed change.

I have, &c.,
F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

HONGKONG APATHY.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The apathetic community of "The Colony," as the inhabitants of Hongkong delight to designate their little island, does occasionally get together its energies sufficiently to make complaints that things are not going on as well as could be wished. The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, of which we published a report last week, is the most recent of these "wakings up;" and the state of affairs which is there disclosed as existing in the Colony is certainly not of the most pleasing description. The port is blockaded by armed cruisers which levy blackmail on native craft leaving and entering the harbour, but by what authority no one seems to know. On the island itself, taxes are collected by organized offices, on merchandise of every kind, not a cent of which goes to the Government. The Police Force is in a most unenviable condition. Gambling still goes on, though the revenue therefrom does not now go the coffers of the Government. But the most astonishing of all disclosures, was that which was mentioned by two or three of the members; namely, that the guild of piece goods dealers had agreed not to employ any native broker who did not give one-third of his commissions to the Chinese Hospital. There is evidently some mistake as to the amount, but enough is shewn to prove that this institution is strong enough to exact money from the brokers, and, it may be inferred, from others also. It has long since appeared that the real object its founders had in view, was more than granting aid to the sick, as the Government was led to believe.

Now there can be little doubt that these evils would in time be remedied, if the community would show more energy and activity, and work together a little more than they are said to do. Of late, one gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, has been exerting himself to move the public into something like life; and if it were merely for calling active attention to these abuses, will well deserve the thanks of future as well as of present residents in the Colony. It seems clear that, until some radical change is made in the system of government, little improvement can be hoped for. A noticeable fact is that, when the new Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, arrived, a few weeks ago, there were none but "acting" officials to receive him; the heads of nearly all the departments having gone to England. Another objectionable feature of the system on which the government is conducted, is the constant "shuffling" of its officers. One day, a man is chief of an important department, the next he is acting as subordinate in one of a totally different nature, and the following day has to combine with that the charge of a third widely differing from both. The inevitable result is, that no one can be thoroughly acquainted with the department. It was recently stated that the office of Treasurer had been abolished, yet the then holder of the office of Registrar was, at the very time the announcement was made, sitting in the Legislative Council by virtue of his acting Treasurership; and now one of the Police Magistrates has been given the acting appointment, although no notice has been made of the re-establishment of the office. In the legal department, with the exception of the Registrar of the Court, there is not one post that is not temporarily filled by an "acting" officer. Colonists declare that the best conducted offices are the Post Office, Educational Department and Gaol, and these are the only ones of which the heads have not been changed about from one department to another.

While this state of affairs exists, it can be no matter of surprise that the trade of the Colony does not increase, notwithstanding its being a free port and having many other advantages. The remedy, as we have already said, lies with the residents themselves. Let them take a greater interest in public affairs, insist on a better representation of their views in the Legislative Council, and a larger proportion of non-official members, so that these cannot be at all times outvoted by their official colleagues. The arrival of Sir Arthur Kennedy as Governor is an opportunity which should not be lost by the Colonists, especially as he has already shewn a greater desire to consult the non-official members and the public, than did his predecessor.

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

(Daily News.)

THURSDAY, April 4th.

At yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, it was reported that within the past fortnight 4,081lbs. of meat had been seized in the markets and slaughterhouses of the City as unfit for human food.

The Miner's Conference at St. Helen's was resumed yesterday. Mr. Halliday, the President, delivered an address, in which, amongst other points, he urged the importance of the miners having a direct representative in Parliament.

At the Co-operative Congress now sitting at Bolton, it was yesterday decided to appoint a committee, with a view of bringing to a practical issue the question of forming a Co-operative Bank.

The nine 35-ton guns, which have just been completed at Woolwich, are now undergoing proof at the butts in the Arsenal practising ground.

An order was yesterday made by Mr. Registrar Hazlitt for delivering to the Tichborne Claimant his wearing apparel and papers at the Waterloo Hotel. The former was said to be of little value, but the possession of the documents was alleged to be necessary for properly conducing his defence.

Yesterday the Grand Jury at the Middlesex Sessions returned a true bill against Earl Cadogan, on account of a nuisance which had been permitted to exist upon some of his lordship's property at Chelsea. The fences of the Manor estate having been removed, the place had become a rendezvous for indifferent characters, and on Easter Monday the scene of disorder was a cause of great annoyance to the neighbourhood. Hence the action which has now been taken to prevent a repetition of such proceedings.

At a Cabinet Council held in Washington on Tuesday, the reply of the English Government to the American note on the *Alabama* question was discussed. The *New York Tribune* is of opinion that the United States Government cannot, without admitting carelessness, which should be followed by resignation, admit the indirect claims to be either groundless or frivolous. Satisfaction is expressed by the same paper at the prospect of England submitting to the Geneva arbitration.

Our Paris Correspondent, in his account of the closing day's proceedings in the great libel case, says that it was a piteous sight to see General Trochu writhing in a agony while M. Lachaud was declaiming against him. His excitement was so intense that it could scarcely be restrained. He threw up his arms, glared upon M. Lachaud, and, at times, buried his face in his hands, and shook convulsively. When the jury withdrew to consider their verdict, he left the court to calm his agitation, and did not return. Little sympathy has been felt for General Trochu, and nothing but disgust for his libellers. The verdict was received in silence, and substantially one for the defendant, as the strictures of the *Figaro* upon the General's conduct as a public functionary—viz., Governor of Paris—were held to be within the limits of lawful censure.

A Correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, writing from Madrid before the elections commenced, says that upon the result of the election the fate of the dynasty itself may perhaps depend. Those who wish the existing Government will vote for the Ministerial candidates. Those who wish to overthrow the existing Government will vote for the candidates of the coalesced Opposition

THE "TIMES" ON THE TROCHU LIBEL CASE.

Of all the French actors in the melancholy drama of the late war, hardly any one—not excepting even the Emperor Napoleon—came off with so grievous a loss of popularity as General Trochu. Yet, until September, 1870, no man bore a higher character. He was wont to describe himself as "a "Breton, a Catholic, and a soldier," and he had the just reputation of "a knight without fear and without reproach." Up to the outbreak of the war he had been a consistent but moderate adversary of the Imperial Government, but his opposition was chiefly of a technical and professional nature. As a zealous patriot, he thought he could see in the French Army the germs of disorder and demoralization, and wished to have it reformed according to theories which were only partly his own, as they were chiefly grounded on the experience of his revered and beloved master, Marshal Bugeaud. On the first outbreak of the war, and immediately after the reverses of Wissembourg, Woerth, and Forbach, General Trochu's strictures on the French Army in 1867 seemed to acquire a prophetic authority. He was the Cassandra by the disregard of whose warnings the Empire had brought disaster on France, and as he had shown so much judgment in denouncing the errors of the Imperial Government, it was supposed that he would display equal ability in repairing them. The disappointment at his failure to do more than what, perhaps, with the same materials had never been done before was, of course, proportionate to the expectations his character and abilities had raised. When first the Armistice, then the Peace, revealed to the French nation the full extent of its losses, the popularity of General Trochu sank as suddenly as it had risen, and the General himself appeared at first so borne down by the weight of public obloquy that he allowed the report to be spread that he was about to withdraw from public life, and to join his aged mother in the seclusion of Morbihan. The necessity of rendering an account of his stewardship as the head of the Government of the National Defence seems, however, to have shaken his resolution. For the whole of this last twelve month, both in the Assembly and out of it, with voice and with pen, General Trochu has been fighting his own battles, glad to stand by his former colleagues as long as their common conduct was defensible, but not loath to dissociate his cause from theirs whenever he saw himself unnecessarily compromised by other people's failings. He has now come alone into court, and to answer only for himself—to answer, not "wanton insults and scurrilities," "which," as he properly says, "he might have afforded to despise," but charges impeaching his honour and private character—charges which could only be met before a jury of his countrymen. The alleged libel dates from January, and it is contained in a series of articles written by M. Vitu, and published in the *Figaro*, of which M. Villemessant is the editor. Their burden is that after having in the early days of September engaged to fight for the Empress and her Government to the last drop of his blood, General Trochu, as soon as the chance offered, joined the anti-Imperialist insurrection and accepted the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government.

We are all perfectly aware of the account General Trochu has in more than one instance consistently given of his share in those transactions. During the crisis when the Emperor Napoleon began to lose confidence in his own ability or fortune and in the skill of his Marshals, he was induced to summon to his councils the honest Breton whose attachment to his country he well knew would easily overcome any repugnance to a particular dynasty. Trochu was with the Emperor at Châlons, and so deeply was he impressed with the utter disorganization both of the Army and of the Garde Mobile assembled in that camp, that he advised a general retreat upon Paris, of which he proposed to take the command, with a view to prepare the Capital for a strenuous defence. The Emperor gave his assent to Trochu's plan, and appointed him Governor of Paris, adding that he was himself following close upon the General's footsteps. The Emperor's orders clashed, however, with the wishes of the Empress, and with the dispositions made in her name by her War Minister, Palikao, and the other members of her Cabinet. The Empress telegraphed to her husband that he should on no account come near Paris, that all was being prepared for a new effort against the Germans, and that all the troops should march, not upon Paris, but to the frontier. Perplexed by this divergence of views, the new Governor of Paris found himself sadly out of place. He was looked upon with mistrust and treated with little respect at the War Office and in the Empress's antechambers, till the news of Sedan came upon the Court and Cabinet like a clap of thunder. At this supreme moment Trochu certainly dedicated his sword to the Empress and her cause in the most unequivocal language, and promised to lay down his life in defence of her Government. The loyal Breton soldier undoubtedly meant what he said at the time, and, upon the cry of *Déchéance* being raised by the mob, he sprang into the saddle and hastened towards the Tuileries. There is no reason to disbelieve his assertion that he proceeded thither determined to share the fate of his Imperial mistress, but that on his way he got so utterly entangled in the dense masses of the populace on the quai and bridge as to find himself unable to stir till the fall of the Government and the flight of the Empress were accomplished facts. He was then met by M. Jules Favre, who asked him to become a member of the Provisional Government, and, proceeding with him to the Hôtel de Ville, Trochu accepted the Ministry of War and the Presidency.

We do not think that the witnesses brought forward by Trochu's enemies in justification of their libel will throw any new light on a subject with which the General himself has taken the utmost pains to make us thoroughly familiar. Count Palikao finds it "more than extraordinary that the same General Trochu who had been Governor of Paris for the Emperor in the morning should be Chief of the Provisional Government before night." Count Palikao cannot understand how Trochu, in his single-minded patriotism, should have thought only of France, and, honestly convinced as he was that the safety of his country depended on his own exertions, have refrained from deserting his country's cause because the Imperial Dynasty had been rightly or wrongly, repudiated. He was as lit is of a Republican as of an Imperialist. He thought nothing of party, and had success crowned his, perhaps, too sanguine aspirations, it certainly would have little mattered under whose flag he might have fought and conquered. Unfortunately, though it would be unjust to deny him genius of a high order, he had not the genius necessary to sway a crisis of such unequalled difficulty. He fell without a struggle for personal power, and, as he was of no party, he was pounced upon by all the parties anxious to deliver themselves from the blame of the common disasters. That the witnesses for the libellers are Palikao, Rouher, Pietri, and all the members of the last Imperial Cabinet does no honour to the cause of Imperialism. The General might, however, have expected words of truth and justice from the lips of soldiers like Changarnier and Machlahon, more mindful of military honour than of mere party interests, but their depositions had hardly any reference to the main charges, and turned upon some stale drawing-room gossip, about which those gallant veterans hardly condescended to task their memory. On the whole, anything more idle or silly than the whole of this monster trial could scarcely be conceived, for on the subject of Trochu's honour there could hardly be more doubt than about the insuperable difficulties of the task which he accepted on behalf of France. As we wade through the long-winded report of the case the feeling which is uppermost in our mind is that of deep compassion for a country which might so easily recover from the blows of recent adversity, were not her own factions bent on aggravating and perpetuating her calamities in a vain attempt to lay them at each other's door, and to tear each other to pieces by endless imputations and recriminations.

A man looking for a site for a paper mill has found one in a Utah town, where, he says, there is more rags in proportion to the population than in any other place he ever saw.

Ten years ago a negro in Arkansas was bitten by a locust. At that time he was very black, and now is very white. It is said that all his colored brethren in the neighborhood are now hunting for locusts to bite them.

SMALL HEAD.—The *Chronicle* says that the head of Iwakura, the Japan Minister, was squeezed into a hatter's "conformeter," a few days ago, and found to measure 7½ inches *around*. This would make his head about two inches in diameter. Rather a small affair for an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H. I. M. the Tycoon of Japan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(Continued from the 1st Page.)

The French barque *Alphonse & Nellie* reports left Bangkok 24th April, had light winds throughout to Pulo Obi, from thence to Paracels light Southerly wind, then calms and baffling winds till 8 of the Sun. After which had fresh N.E. monsoon to arrival, had strong adverse and rippling currents between the Southerly and N. E. monsoon; found a pilot for Hongkong 80 miles distant from this.

The British schooner *Resolution* reports left Saigon on 4th May, and Cape St. James on the 7th, had moderate S.W. winds to Macclesfield Bank, then calms and light winds till the last two days, when had strong N.E. winds and thick weather to arrival.

The German steamer *China* reports left Shanghai on 17th May at 8 a.m., had moderate N.E. monsoon throughout, and fine weather. Passed the steamship *Glendarroch* off the light-ship, and steamship *Kiushu*, also steamship *Cheops* off Bonham Pass the same day, 17th May. On the 18th, passed an unknown steamer, and the steamship *Sedan* off the Heishan Island.

The British brig *Chow-fa* reports left Bangkok on 20th April, had light winds and calms down the Gulf, was 18 days to Pulo Obi, since when had light winds, mostly from the Southward and Eastward, till the 18th instant, when had strong Easterly winds and heavy sea from the same direction till arrival.

The North German bark *Tekli* reports left Saigon on May 9th, and Cape St. James on the 10th, had light winds for two days, after which four days calm, then freshened from the E.N.E., increasing and hauling to the N.E., with high sea and occasional squalls till arrival.

The Amer. ship *Valparaiso* reports left San Francisco on 23rd March; passed the Sandwich Islands on April 8th; passed through the Ladrone Islands between Poyan and Agguigan on May 2nd; made Balantang Channel on midnight of the 15th instant, and arrived in this port on the 20th May, being 57 days out. Experienced fine weather and favourable winds till the 9th instant, when a gale sprung up from the S.E. and veered to the N.E., in lat. 18.28 N., and long. 127 E., and continued till arrival.

The North German bark *August Friedrich* reports left Bangkok on 24th April, and had light winds and calms throughout till the morning of the 20th instant, when had fresh winds from the N.E. to arrival.

The British bark *Jane Woodburn* reports left Saigon on 8th April, and Cape St. James on the 10th, had fresh breeze from the S.W. till after passing Cape Padaran, then light Southerly winds and calms up the China Sea till 60 miles off the land, then got strong Easterly winds to arrival.

The North German schooner *Augusta Reimers* reports left Newchwang on 4th May, the first part had light variable winds and fine weather to Shantung Promontory; from thence light Easterly winds through the Formosa Channel, then strong N.E. winds to Breaker Point; after which fresh E.N.E. to arrival. Spoke the Danish bark *Osaka*, from Hongkong to Tientsin, on the 9th, off Shantung Promontory; on the 12th May, the North German schooner *Falk*, in lat. 34 N., long. 123.36 E., ten days from Takuo, bound to Tientsin, and on the 19th by Breaker Point, North German bark *Fetisch*.

The British bark *St. Andrew's Castle* reports on leaving Cardiff had S. Westerly gales to Madeira, after which favourable N.E. trades to the Equator, crossed on 9th Feb., in lat. 24.46 W.; then S.E. trades, which was carried to 24 S.; after which light variable winds to crossing the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd March in 42.40 S.; variable light winds still continued till 80 E.; running down the Easting between 42 and 44 S.; then had light winds to Java Head on April 5th, 48 days out; in the Straits of Sunda, had counter winds and tides, anchoring when necessary; in the Java Sea had light breeze and variable; on the 13th April brought up in Gaspar Straits with calms; got under way with light light variable winds, with the American ship *Cashmere* having been in company two days; passed through the Happy Passage on 28th April; from thence light winds and calms till 19th, when had fresh N.E. till arrival; was in company with the British ship *Palma*, in the Straits of Sunda, also the British ship *Lewcadia*, bound to Shanghai; another the ship *Chinaman* from New York; also *Robert Kerr*, from Liverpool to Singapore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 2ND, MORNING.

New Patna, $640 to $642½, cash; New Benares, $625 to $630, cash; Malwa, $620 to $625, cash; Market quiet for all kinds.

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Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—62 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—60 per cent. premium.

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China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share premium.

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Chinese Insurance Company.—$105 per share premium.

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China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$56 per share, premium.

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Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—Par, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$50 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$12 to $15 per share, discount.

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Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... —
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Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight.....72½
Bank, 15 days sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73

SALES ON MAY 20TH, 1872.
As reported by Chinese.

Wheat Flour, 50lbs., 600 bags, at $1.35, by Kwan yu-yee to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,200 piculs, at $2.26, by Kinyuen to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 7,000 piculs, at $2.24, by Yuen-on-tai to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 9,000 piculs, at $2.26, by Kinchsong to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.27, by Fookmow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 30 bales, at $17.00, by foreign merchant to Kwong-hong.

Bombay Cotton, 135 bales, at $16.30, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Bombay Cotton, 83 bales, at $16.40, by Parsee merchant to Kwong-hong.

Saltpetre, 100 bags, at $8.50, by foreign merchant to Kwong-hong.

Saltpetre, 500 bags, at $8.00, by foreign merchant to Kwong hong.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

P. BENNETT, W. H. BENEQUES.
D. H. TILLSON & Co.,

BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
KOBE (HIOGO),
JAPAN.

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Titania	Dowdie	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vanguard	Luckes	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Doctor Petermann	.....	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Contest	Jameson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Oberon	Burgoyne	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hertha	Schreiber	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vesta	Schrender	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Valparaiso	.....	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	John Nicholson	Griersen	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Manila	Abaroa	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Northfleet	Oates	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On the 27th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Union	Urribaren	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Daniel Jean Richard	Nicholls	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Mei-kong (str.)	Bourdon	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Enterprise (str.)	.....	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Charles C. Leary	.....	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Rachel	Firth	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, FCHOW, &c.	Acantha (str.)	.....	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Jas. Blow	Hongkong	Gilman & Co	Quick dispatch.

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VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,

Are now showing their new Stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
3/4 and 6/4 Light Fancy TWEEDS.
Silk and Wool and all Wool FLANNELS.
White and Colored DRILLS and DUCKS.
White and Fancy VESTINGS.
ALPACCAS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS.

PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.

Black and Drab Felt HATS.
White and Colored Straw HATS.
Panama HATS.
TIES and SCARVES, in the latest styles.
UMBRELLAS.

Linen and Paper COLLARS, new shapes.
White and Colored Cotton & Lisle HOSIERY.
Gauze Merino VESTS and PANTS.
Silk UNDER VESTS.

Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton TOWELS.

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TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
DAMASKS and REPS.
New TRIMMINGS and Curtain LOOPS.
Lace CURTAINS.
Toilet QUILTS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Brass and Mahogany Curtain POLES.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet TABLE COVERS.
Musquito NETS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

NO. 2 CIGARS, Fortin, May 1871.
do. do. Sandnay, May 1871.
do. do. Fortin, November 1871.
do. do. Bilibid, October 1871.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavite, December 1871.
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 606 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET:
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
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tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

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tf 418 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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FOR SALE.

BENJ. & EUG. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE.
ROYAL SILLERY.
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Sole Agents in Hongkong.
3m 434 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,
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5 CASES Geisenheimer ROTHENBERG, 1865, $14 a case.
10 cases Hochheimer DOMDECHANEY, 1865, $18 a case.
10 cases LIEBFRAUENMILCH, 1857, $20 a case.
10 cases Steinberger CABINET, 1865, $26 a case.
5 cases Rüdesheimer BERG, 1865, $17 a case.

The Wines being of a superior quality.
20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
30 „ Pints, do., do.
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tf 581 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of DAWSON'S BOOTS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
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DRAPER,
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125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET.
(Red Seal).
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $22.
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CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN,
REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
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and, 2 doz. Pints.
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Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

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CHAMPAGNE—
G. H. Mumm's 1st quality.....$15.00 Pints.. 16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality," 16.00
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AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned..... 13.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do. ... 10.50
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Superior St. JULIEN, do. 10.00
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Choice PORT, Black Seal..... 11.00
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Hennessy's BRANDY, one star..... 7.00
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tf 268 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

OIL, WOOD OIL, TEA OIL, in tubs; white and black SUGAR in bags, of best quality, at a moderate price.
Apply to
YOW LOONG,
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W. SCHMIDT & Co. have received by late arrivals a very fine Assortment of BREACH-LOADING FOWLING PIECES in Solid Leather and Canvas Cases; also, complete LOADING APPARATUS for same, and LEATHER CARTRIDGE BELTS, &c., &c.
tf 143 Hongkong, 20th January, 1872

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Just landed, ex "Dioscuren," via Hamburg.
A SMALL Invoice of Teod-Meinbard's Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, particularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.
Apply to
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H. COHEN,
Bird's Lane.
tf 368 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

RELIABLE VACCINE LYMPH, in quantities of not less than 1 Dozen Tubes, can be had
AT
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 530 Hongkong, 16th March, 1872.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
Agents for
BOUTELLEAU & Co.'s C.V.P. BRANDY.
BOORD & SONS' OLD TOM, Brand: "Swaine, Boord & Co."
tf 818 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate, that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.

H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.
3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.

THEOPHIL KOFFER.
3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MEI-KONG,"
Capt. Bourdon, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI,
TO-DAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.
A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
21 888 Hongkong, 20th May, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 935 Hongkong, 20th May, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"ENTERPRISE,"
shortly expected (left Singapore on 14th inst.), will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 931 Hongkong, 18th May, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.

THE American Steamer
"DANIEL JEAN RICHARD,"
Captain Nicholls, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 706 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque
"DOCTOR PETERMANN,"
730 Tons, will load at this and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 930 Hongkong, 18th May, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE American Schooner
"CHARLES C. LEARY,"
will have immediate despatch for the above port, having room for a small quantity of cargo, for which, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 920 Hongkong, 17th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
"JOHN NICHOLSON,"
Griersen, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 921 Hongkong, 17th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Barque
"HERTHA,"
Capt. Schreiber, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 925 Hongkong, 17th May, 1872.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Barque
"RACHEL,"
Firth, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 839 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Captain Urribaren, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 912 Hongkong, 16th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque
"CONTEST,"
486 Tons, Capt. Jameson, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 825 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 English Barque
"VANGUARD,"
Capt. Luckes, will load at this, Whampoa, and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 791 Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

FOR LONDON.

THE 16 years A 1 English Clipper Ship
"TITANIA,"
Dowdie, Master, will load at this, Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 735 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"MANILA,"
Abaroa, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 802 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Dutch Barque
"VESTA,"
of 423 tons Register, Schrender, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 803 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"VALPARAISO,"
1390 tons Register, shortly expected from San Francisco, will have despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Clipper-ship
"NORTHFLEET,"
Oates, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 856 Hongkong, 10th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 16 years A 1 British Clipper-ship
"OBERON,"
1189 tons Register, Burgoyne, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 838 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE A 1 American Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Capt. Patterson, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port, on her arrival from Saigon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 832 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 847 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Barque
"MARY MILDRED,"
Captain Fine.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 707 Hongkong, 13th April, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Barque
"E. M. YOUNG,"
of 9000 piculs carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 833 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer
"YOKOHAMA-MARU,"
591 Tons Register, Built in New York, in 1863.
Carrying capacity, 6000 Piculs dead weight, exclusive of coal.
Coal Bunkers, 125 Tons.
Draft of water, 13 ft., deep load line.
Engines, direct acting vertical.
Cylinders 26 by 26.
For further particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 576 Hongkong, 26th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
933 Tons Register, carrying capacity 25,000 piculs Dead weight, exclusive of Coal. Built by HENDERSON & Co., Renfrew, in 1861.
Engines Direct acting. 250 Horse Power.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 754 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain G. J. BADOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

☞ Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain DOANE, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco July 13th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1872.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Tiffin from 1 o'clock to 2.30 P.M.
J. R. WHITE.
tf 650 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUN

Extracts.

Warren Hastings in Love.

In the ship that bore him to Madras was Baron Imhoff, who, with his wife, was proceeding to India in the hope of making a subsistence there as a portrait-painter. The lady was very fascinating and very fair: she had come to the conviction that her great mistake in life was having thrown herself away upon the baron ere she really knew her own mind. Her husband did not appreciate her as she deserved. Hastings did, as he tenderly assured her, and her confidence and affection were speedily transferred from the unprosperous father of her children to the plausible and accomplished politician. During the voyage he fell ill, and madame nursed him with the tenderest care. The baron looked on and said nothing. On arriving at Madras, Hastings suggested that it would be better for all parties if proceedings were initated in Franconia for the dissolution of the marriage; that until then the emigrant household should not be broken up; and after that he should marry madame, provide for the children, and settle a handsome allowance on the baron. The terms were accepted, the legal proceedings were taken, the bareness eventually became Mrs. Hastings; and the painter of portraits, with the price of his conjugal emancipation, returned to his own country to be heard of no more.—"*Empire in Asia.*" *By W. M. Torrens, M.P.*

What was the Great Napoleon Like?

In the second part of M. Michelet's "History of the French Revolution," just published in Paris, we are presented by the French historian with the following portraits of Napoleon I., and of his mother, Madame Lætitia Bonaparte:

I know but two faithful portraits of Napoleon. One is the small bust of Houdon, wild and obscure, which seems a sinister enigma. The other is a full-sized portrait painted by David, who, it is said, took no less than two years to finish it. The artist has shown himself conscientious, courageous—not caring whether he pleased, thinking only of the truth. So much so, that the engraver dared not follow it in certain details where truth contradicted tradition. David made him as he always was, without eyelashes or eyebrows, a small quantity of hair of an uncertain brown, which, in his youth, seemed black, in consequence of a free use of pomatum. The eyes are grey, like a pane of glass wherein one sees nothing; in short, a complete and obscure impersonality which appears phantasmagorical. He is fat, yet it is easy to detect the feature which he held from his mother, the cheek-bones protruding as in most Corsicans and Sardinians. He says himself that he resembled her in person and instincts. In his youth he was her faint image. If he be put by her side he looks like her withered counterfeit, as if the hereditary disease of the family—gastric cancer—were already gnawing him. On the contrary, Madame Lætitia, in her Italian portraits, as well as in that which I have before me, is a grand and majestic beauty. She is indescribably tragic and mysterious. The mouth is contemptuous, vindictive, full of the bitter honey which is only to be found in Corsica. The large and fixed eyes are, nevertheless, enigmatic. If they look, it is interiorly at their dream or passion. This gives her the weird appearance of a fortune-teller, or of a Moorish sybil, descended from the Carthaginians or Saracens, whose tombs are situate in the vicinity of Ajaccio, and whose posterity exists in the Niolo. She has the sombre air of a prophetess of evil, or of those *soccatrices* who follow funerals, not with tears, but rather with fits of revenge.

So much for one picture of the great Corsican; and now for another. The following "curious and authentic account," says the *Dublin Evening Post* (January, 1815), of Bonaparte's deportment at Elba, we believe to be from the pen of Mr. North, a young man at the Bar:

Extract of a letter from Porto Ferrajo, in Elba, dated in September, 1814.

On the 4th day after my arrival I issued from my lodging, and inquired, as usual, if the Emperor was yet returned. Yes; he landed last night at nine o'clock. He seldom makes his appearance abroad before four o'clock in the evening. At that hour I went up to the Palace, mounted upon the terrace, and, in spite of its being forbidden ground, made good my station by beginning immediately to chat to the grenadiers on duty about their battles—about Paris and the Palais Royal, which recollections drew sighs from the rugged warriors—about politics, and the glorious achievements of the Great Napoleon. These Imperial Guardsmen are really noble fellows and nearly gentlemen in their deportment. They have fine pay, wear powder, dress showily, and drink up all the good wine in the island. They were very curious about the Congress, and demanded if there was any chance of the Emperor's going to live at Parma. I asked them if they were not content where they were. They said the people of the island were a villainous set, but they were content because they were with him. During our chat an officer passed by, and asked what I wanted. The answer was prompt: "Un Anglais," and "curiosity to see the Emperor." He scowled and departed. It is an error to suppose that Bonaparte and his people overflow at present with kindness to the English; he shows no extraordinary attention to them, and those that surround him are mostly of a spirit very hostile to the name of England. Bonaparte was visiting his mother, and, after waiting an hour in a violent sun, upon a sign the Guards flew to arms in the twinkling of an eye, the drums beat up, three officers advance towards Madame Mere's house with all the marks of zeal and devotion imaginable, and presently the once mighty Lord of the Continent made his appearance. He but little resembles the notions I had of him, or any other man I ever saw. He is the squarest figure I think I ever recollect to have seen, and extremely corpulent. His face is a perfect square from the effects of fat; and as he has no whiskers his chaps are thrown more into relief. This description, joined to his old little three-cornered cocked hat and very plain clothes, would certainly give him the appearance of a vulgar person if the impression was not counteracted by his erect soldierly carriage, and the peculiar manner of his walking, which is confident, theatrical, and-ever little ruffian-like; for he stamps the ground every step, and at the same time twists his body a little. He was dressed that day in a green coat turned up with a dirty white, buttoned with one button across the breast, single-breasted, like a Quaker's; no embroidery, no epualettes, but lying quite close everywhere, with cassimere breeches and waistcoat, and white cotton stockings. His neck is short, his shoulders very broad, and his chest open. He had to mount upon the terrace by a wooden board thrown negligently there for the purpose, and an officer placed himself behind it uncovered, like all the rest, and in the posture of one of the players at the game of leap-frog. The Emperor laid hold of his shoulders, and so helped himself up without saying one word or even looking at the man. Two paces after he was so near me that I might have pinched his nose had I been so disposed, but I thought it better not. His features, I then saw, are remarkably masculine, regular, and well-formed. He seemed in good humour, and had more of leer than a smile upon his open mouth, which, notwithstanding a beautiful set of teeth, could not conceal that expression which men immoderately exalted in their opinion of themselves generally carry about that feature. His skin is coarse and weather-beaten, though quite unwrinkled, and his colour, bad and sunburnt, would spoil his handsome features if they were not already altered by fat. His countenance is not of that pensive, meditating cast which his picture gives him; but in revenge his eyes possess a natural and unaffected fierceness the most extraordinary I ever beheld. They are full, bright, and of a brassy colour. As soon as he was come upon the terrace, he directly looked at me, and continued to do so as long as it was possible, and his stare is by far the most determined and intense I ever experienced. This time curiosity made me a match, and I vanquished him. It is when he regards you that you mark the singular expression of his eyes. No frown, no ill-humour, no affectation of appearance, but the genuine expression of that iron, inexorable temper upon which any drop of the milk of human kindness that may have ever fallen must instantly turn to rust.

Which of these counterfeit presentments is the correct one? Both are manifestly taken through a medium coloured by political hatred. M. Michelet's Republican leanings are well known; while internal evidence goes to show that Mr. North, the barrister, was a Tory of the good old school who detested "Boney."

Childhood.

But Night has its silver lamps, and, terrible as may be the early recollections of many, there is a star in every firmament—an oasis in every desert. Childhood is truly the thinking period of mankind. We have more thoughts when young than when old, but, the power of "concentration" being dormant, they are generally superficial, and hence easily forgotten. What few we do remember have some land-mark whereby to distinguish them. A simple thought upon anything merely abstract not one in a thousand can boast of remembering: those thoughts of Childhood of which we have the clearest recollection are invariably associated with mankind; the words and actions of our fellow-creatures most impress us when young. There is a reality about them that arrests our attention immediately; and this is not because the word or action proceeds from animate life; for the action of the brute creation do not impress us so deeply as do many other things. It is *human* life that exerts so mighty an influence on young people. The philosophy of it is inexplicable. This "leaning of our kind" springs from a law, or laws, like many others, in constant operation around us, at present unknown. Let no heart beat with fearfulness lest mankind have reached the acme of their knowledge, and lest the cry that burst from the heart of cultivated, refined, but pagan Greece 2,000 years ago should soon become the burden of our lamentation: "We can advance no farther, and must now decline." *Life* itself is a science involved in mystery, on which at present there shimmers only a few stray beams of light; and yet doubtless destined one day to be mastered by the human mind, which will then be the fountain of a thousand streams leading into vast regions at present unthought of, sufficient to engage an eternity of discovery. Next to man, the only impressive power of any importance that can be brought to bear on the youthful mind is *Nature in vastness.* A mountain, with its wild, terrific scenery; a cave, whose rocky bed is washed by a rippling floodlet; the "falls," with their deep music, encouraging the swiftly-flowing excited waters to take the giddy leap—these and like stirring scenes of Nature give rise to thoughts innumerable. Excite wonder in young or old, and you make the mind as pliable as melted wax, on which every trembling thought is stamped with an indelible outline. The conceptions of Childhood are the foundation of character. Well-nigh illimitable is the power our young thoughts almost unconsciously wield over our future lives. Could the world have seen the first deposits of the "Polybi," long ages ago, make towards the volcanic upheavals that lay as far as 12,000 feet below the water, it would have ridiculed the notion of those tiny artisans being able to construct a barrier-reef along the north-east coast of Australia, 1,000 miles in extent. Such, however, has been constructed, there and elsewhere, by millions of obscure workmen, frequently visible only through the microscope, who have produced such edifices in defiance of wind and wave, compared with which the walls of Babylon and the pyramids of the Libyan desert are but as children's toys. So it is with man. He erects his character upon the thoughts and feelings of his mind when first brought under the conscious influence of society. Early impressions become articles of belief: they are our private rules for understanding man; and in moments of perplexity we fall back *de facto* upon them to counsel our conduct. In Childhood we have the most *reality*; matured life universally possesses little of the *real*. Deceit lies upon the very bosom of society; it is manifested in its courtesy and customs. In daily life we meet with but the best side of human nature; and, also, at its best it is sadly deformed—*Town and Country.*

Among the Labourers.

The *Daily News* contains letters respecting the strike and the condition of the farm labourers, from a correspondent who has gone down to Warwickshire to "report progress." He describes meetings that have been held at Kenilworth, Stretton, and other places, and appears to have a high opinion of the ability and energy of Joseph Arch, who is called the "apostle" of the labourers' movement. Here is his description of a meeting held in a low-roofed room at the back of a house in Stretton:—We find a difficulty in getting in, because of the press round the door. The whole parish here, men, women, and children. Some of the women have babies, most of the men have pipes. Mr. Arch has to shake hands with everybody, and an old woman begins to cry when she greets him. Strutton has as yet done its work itself, and to-night is the first occasion on which it is to be addressed by anybody not of itself. We squeeze somehow into the crowded room, and get behind a carpenter's bench into the region where, in a conventional sense, is the chair. But there is no chair, and the people are as thick here as on the other side of the bench. A dim light is shed by about half-a-dozen rushlights disposed about the room. A chairman is elected, and he is hoisted on the table concurrent with the advent of a paraffine lamp. Business is commenced. With the aid of the light of the paraffine lamp I am able to make a little study of the congregation. There are quite as many women present as there are men. The former all wear huge poke bonnets of print stuff, and some are in slops. One woman is fresh and pretty; all the rest are gaunt and tanned. The men are in slops and corduroys. They sit, some of them on the carpenter's bench, with eager faces turned over their shoulders. I wish an artist were here to sketch that bank of faces which rises on the further side of the bench—some earnest and excited, others with what Mr. Bright has felicitously called "the bovine gaze." You can see the dry, crusty face of an old man trying to puzzle out this new thing, and bursting into a sudden radiance as he hits off the scent at last. Most hang on every word uttered—vibrating with an emotion all the keener because of the constitutional stolidity. The women laugh at the telling points, but there is an unnatural metallic ring in the laughter; the men strike in their deep-toned stern corroboration when stories of wrong and suffering are narrated. The children, whose faces show from under the elbows of the seniors, evidently enjoy the whole affair, and wish there was a meeting every night. In the whole audience there is not, except myself, a single person above the position of an agricultural labourer.....The chairman standing on the table has evidently the root of the matter in him. He speaks with rough, telling fluency and force. There is a tremble in his deep voice as he adjures his hearers that for God's sake, and with His help, they do cling to the Union to save them out of their degradation." Then John Smith mounts the table, and in uncouth phrase relates his experiences. Let John Smith speak for himself. "I minds when I had three young children, and the wife in child-bed with the fourth, and wur ill a long time. My wauges wur 11s. a week, and flour were 3s. 6d. a stwoan, and went up to 4s. I worked for 18 weeks on a lump o' dry bread and an onion for dinner. My breakwust wur a bassin o' bread sprinkled wi' salt, and hot water poored on it. I wur that weak I axed the maaster for more money. 'Moore money,' cried he, surprised loike, 'Moore money! whoy, I thought you were a saavin'.

"How about the bacon?" came a voice from the far end of the room.

"Byakon!" Smith went on; "we never had no byakon in house all them weeks, only a pound an' a haalf, and that I never touched. I minds a saayin' to the woife once that I must haave soome better fare, else I could niver get oop there to the faarm, much less do a day's work when I wur there. Maaster had foour acres of barley to mow, and he axed me if I would do it. I wur thankful o' the job, for I had been out for some time. 'What will you do the job for?' axed the maaster. Well, I axed 8s., for it wur no use axin' moore I thought; 8s. for mowin' foour acre o' baarley—that baint over much. He bade me 6s. and told me I moight taake it or lave it. Well, I beat about all day uncertain loike, it wur so mean pany, but my woife persuaded me to go for the sake o' the vittles. I took it, and have been blaagarded for it. But what wur I to do? My belly wur empty, and there warn't a mople in the house. I wur £9 in debt to the shops, and I could get no moore credit. What wur I to do? A maaster once offered me 1s. a day. I axed him did he waant for to maak a rogue on me, for I couldn't live honest on the money, or did he waant me for to be idle haaf my time, for I couldn't put enough in my innards for the money to a fair day's work. But I had to taake the shillin' all the saame, and maake the poor beat on it. For another maaster I once winnowed 100 bags o' baarley, at 1s. 2d. a day. It wur werry dusty work, and I axed for a drop o' beer. 'Buy beer for yourself,' says he; 'I paays you 1s. 2d. a daay, and you can surely faind yourself in beer o' that.'"

Mr. Smith had no reason to complain of an unappreciative audience. At the end of every sentence arose a chorus of verifications of his statements from the personal experiences of his hearers. Then Mr. Arch took the table in his moleskins, and was received with much applause. He began speaking quietly, pointedly, and slowly. Presently he warmed to his work with fervid eloquence, yet never lost his moderation of tone. He, too, had his experiences to relate as a farm labourer—experiences not less moving than those given by the previous speaker.

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all ports of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } ½ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } ¾ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } 1 do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months..... } 1½ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 578 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 866 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month } ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March 1865.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital.....22,000,000. *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 "
Annual Income " " 320,000 "

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¼ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } ½ per cent
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days } ⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month } ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month } ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 857 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co., *General Agents in China.*

6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

A3m 662 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

景利記號

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 750 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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